Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUG. 2, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 31.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

Additional Details.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 22, 1861.

THE RETREAT—THE EVENTS OF THE DAY.

The retreat of the Federal troops yesterday was one of those extraordinary events which can no more be explained than it can be justified or palliated. The day was ours. The enemy had been driven step by step from every position and the field was occupied by our troops. Our columns had united in the very heart of the rebels' strongbold, when the order to retire was issued. From victory to defeat was only the work of an instant. At the moment of our greatest hope all changed, and the spirit and the valor of the army were gone.

I will briefly review the events of the day. Our forces started upon their march at half-past two in the morning, taking a road toward Bull's Run, about half a mile to the right of that upon which the First Division advanced on Thursday. When near the enemy, a column shot off by the side road to the right, with the purpose of flanking the position and attacking in the rear. This column comprised the divisions of Gen. Hunter and Col. Heintzelman. The division under Gen. Tyler advanced direct, and by six o'clock reached the neighborhood of Bull's Run, beyond which the enemy was seen drawn up in line, and apparently awaiting the battle.

The first demonstration from our side was made by Capt. Carlisle's battery of artillery, with a thirty-two pound Parrot rifled cannon, two shells from which were fired without any response. At about the same time the Second Brigade, under Gen. Schenck, was formed at the left, and the Third, under Col. Sherman, at the right of the road.

Light skirmishing soon after began, in which four men where wounded by discharges from a masked battery which they encountered, and before which they slowly retreated. Between 7 and 8 o'clock cannonading was heard from Col. Richardson's position, he having been directed to open a diversion to conceal our real purpose. For an hour after, the howitzers of Capt. Carlile kept the enemy active, and it was not until near noon that other batteries were drawn in, and the infantry engagement was prepared for.

The 3d Brigade, including the 69th, and 13th New-York, and 2d Wisconsin Regiments moved forward to the right, and advanced regularly up the hill slope beyond Bull's Run, upon which the enemy were stationed in force. The thick woods on either side obstructed the view but presently volleys of musketry were heard both to the right and left, and in the distance, as if Hunter's Division were approaching and getting at work.

Immediately after, this belief was confirmed by the thick cloud of smoke which rose from afar, and presently the troops themselves were seen moving rapidly forward, and driving the enemy before them at a distance of about two miles.

The 3d Brigade was by this time menacing one of the enemy's earthworks, and appeared to be hotly engaged. Col. Keyes's division, the 4th was accordingly ordered down to reenforce, and at once pushed forward in support. The 2d brigade remained firm at the right, but not yet actively engaged. From Col. Richardson's post, a mile or two to the left around to Col. Hunter's two miles to the right and front, the battle thus spread over some five miles of space.

Their artillery was finely worked, and was quick to discover the places whenever our men gathered, but, up to this time, the injury done by them was slight. In infantry contests they were perpetually beaten, but when they retetated, it was to take a new and more strongly fortified position. At times they ranged themselves upon the open field, or road, but were invariable driven back by Hunter's or Sherman's men.

Their force was very large, and I should judge from the bodies which kept pouring down from Manassas, greatly superior to ours. They fought well, and even in their retreats showed considerable order, but their works were one by one taken from them, until they held only two or three, one in the highest ground of their position, and the others to the left of Gen. Tyler's division. The first of these was stormed by the Zouave Regiment, but was either not taken, or was not held. The others were well employed by the rebels, who threw incessant shot and shell among our most exposed men. We still pushed forward until the whole of our men, excepting the second brigade of the first division had crossed Bull's Run.

The engineers were about constructing a bridge for the artillery, the regular stone bridge having been mined, and the two columns under Gens. Tyler and Hunter, the latter of which was led by Gen. McDowell, had actually completed their junction, when the order to retreat was given. Why it was given, no person who witnessed the battle and saw the condition in which affairs stood can attempt to comprehend. The only point positively held by the enemy was in a hollow, to our left; and although an effort was undoubtedly made to overreach us at the left, all ample force—one entire brigade—was ready to receive them, and did receive and repulse them afterward, in spite of the panic which reigned. But, at the beginning of the retirement, a few ambulances and baggage wagons were driven hurredly away, the noise of which seemed to spread terror among the troops within hearing, who instantly broke ranks and ran, pell mell, toward Centreville.

This contagion caught the rest, and in less than ten minutes our army was flying in the utmost disorder. Everything was abandoned. The wounded were deserted in the hospitals, and the only thought was individual safety. Guns were thrown aside, and blankets and knapsacks were lost and trampled upon. The artillery shared the panic; the guns were cut loose, and the gunners used the horses to escape the more swiftly. Those on foot begged piteously to be allowed to share the horses of those who rode. Many strove to clamber into wagons, and were pushed back by the bayonets of those who occupied them.

The ground was strewed with food, weapons, and clothing of every kind. Many of our guns were left to fall into the enemy's hands, including the large 32-pounders which had done so much service during the fight. All courage, all manliness seemed to have forsaken our terror-stricken men.

The last stand upon the field was made by one of the Ohio regiments, under Col. McCook, I believe, but about three miles back the reserve brigade of Gen. Blenker was drawn up in line to cover the retreat, and effect whatever service was needed. The stand of Gen. Blenker saved us from great losses.

The enemy came up in small force at 11 o'clock at night, and charged upon the 8th New York regiment, capturing six of its men. The charge was repulsed, and the enemy attacked with such vigor as to cause them to fly, leaving their prisoners. The disorder of our men continued during the night. There was no army, only a vast rabble. By midnight they were all scattered in the road to Fairfax Court-House, and soon after, Gen. Blenker, with the 8th New-York regiment, took up his retreat in perfect order—the only body that so retreated.

I left Centreville at 8 o'clock this morning. The last fragments of our force had all been long gone; even the hospitals were nearly deserted, all who could limp having started forth with crutches and canes. The rebel scouts were dashing through the town, and apparently endeavoring to ascertain in which way they could best succeed in cutting off the stragglers. I do not know, however, that any serious attempt to do this was made.

The road from Centreville to Fairfax was thick with the debris of the retreat. Baggage wagons were overturned and the horses lying dead and dying. Guns, ambulances, stores of provisions were strewn everywhere. At Fairfax Court House the inhabitants were plundering our deserted baggage. Toward Arlington the evidences of the disgraceful retreat continued. About four miles from the Long Bridge Gen. Blenker was moving regularly toward Washington, his force in thorough order. As he passed, he destroyed the important bridges to secure against sudden pursuit.

The reports of losses are various. I cannot estimate our loss at less than 500 killed and wounded, but I believe that it cannot much exceed that number. As regards individuals, the most contradictory rumors reach us, and it would be criminal to spread them in this moment of uncertainty.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTEL.

I arrived at Centreville at 10 o'clock yesterday, and first visited Gen. Richardson's Brigade, which was drawn up on the ground occupied last Thursday. Four Parrot guns were in position, throwing shot and shell into the woods across the Run. Away over Manassas was a dense cloud of dust, and large bodies of men could be seen moving toward the North, to where the main body under Gen. McDowell was engaging the rebel batteries. The cannonade was incessant, the heavy 32-pounders being distinctly heard above the thunder of the smaller pieces.

There was no reply to Richardson's batteries but, with a glass, men could be seen in small parties of two or three in the woods at the foot of the long slope. It was evident that the main force of the enemy was being directed to McDowell's attack. In addition to Richardson's Brigade on their road were the New York 18th and 32d.

The first musketry was heard at 11:35 o'clock, which soon increased to a terrific fire.

Taking a short cut through the woods, I reached the rear of Gen. Tyler's division. On my way I came upon Club Creek, a small stream with steep banks. There the rebels had cut trees for a long distance to impede the progress of troops. Subsequent events indicate that the plan of the battle had been long considered, and that it was one of the suppositions of the enemy that the attack would be made by Gen. McDowell, as it was made.

Reaching the left wing of Gen. Tyler's division, I found four pieces of Sherman's Battery at rest, having been engaged all the morning, with the loss of three men. At a small house a hospital had been established. Many civiliane were here in carriages. Further on was Gen. Schenck's brigade, which had also been engaged, but had been withdrawn after severe loss.

It was now nearly 2 p. m., and a fire of musketry was incessant for fifteen minutes, then it slackened, and thereupon cheers rent the air as an Aid came down the line with the intelligence that we had gained their ground. At this time it was also currently reported that Gen. Banks had arrived, having chased Johnston through the Gap. The soldiers received the intelligence with huzzahs. Several prisoners were captured, one was a captain from Louisville. He said that they had from 80,000 to 100,000 men, that Jeff Davis commanded in person, with Beauregard and Lee comders of right and left wings.

He was particularly jubilant over the expected result, though a prisoner. He had no doubt of the final issue of the battle.

A little later, Capt. Alexander of the Engineers, attached to Gen. Tyler's Division, came slowly up the lines. He said we were gaining ground, but that they contested every inch. He praised the action of our men.—They were out-numbered, but behaved bravely.

This intelligence was confirmed by the cheers which was heard at the Sixty-Ninth made a charge on the enemy's battery, and drove them from their guns. Before the charge the musketry vollies were incessant. It was the hardest part of the fight. And now, with a strange alternation, there was a silence which lasted five minutes: not a gun scarcely was heard. Those posted in the trees reported that the enemy was flying. Looking across the Run opposite the extreme left of Gen. Tyler's Division, and fronting Gen. Schenck's Brigade, a mass of the enemy could be seen on a slight elevelation, by a stone house. One regiment moved down the slope, and took position in a body of woods. A battery of two pieces more followed.

Carlisle was ordered in front of Schenck's Brigade, which stood in the road. Carlisle opened fire, which was replied to by the enemy. Sherman's four pieces moved down, but had no room to come into position. The firing was kept up at intervals. The enemy threw a shell with great precision which killed one of the Ohio men and wounded two others.

The remainder of Tyler's column had, by this time moved further out of the enemy's grounds, and the cannonade ahead recommenced, followed as before by volleys of musketry. At 3½ o'clock it was very heavy.—The attack on the defense on the right was at this time conducted with great energy.

Passing to an elevation in the rear of Schenck's brigade, a wide view was obtained. A mile or two in rear of Burnside I could see a cloud of dust. What could it mean? Inquires gave no satisfaction. Also, in the same direction, a mass of infantry were in view. Not liking the appearance of things, I returned to the left flank.

Exhausted from heat and thirst, in company with some civilians, we went for water to a spring a hundred yards to the left. Suddenly there was a commotion; a noise as of men in confusion. A bullet went spinning past, and then there came musket shots, and one or two cannon discharges. Looking in the direction of the Warrenton Road there was a scene of indescribable confusion.—Everybody ran. A portion of Sherman's Battery thundered by.

There were baggage wagons, private carriages, ambulances, artillery wagons and crowds of men fleeing in indiscriminate confusion, all crowding across the bridges at Cub Creek or passing through it. Half way up the hill, toward Centreville, the troops were were forming. A line of skirmishers were thrown out. Behind them were the Garibaldians. Beyond was Miles's reserve.

Richardson's Brigade, came in from its position, and notwithstanding the confusion, a formidable front was also presented with the batteries which had been saved from the enemy.

Then commenced the retreat of the baggage train, and the unwarranted destruction of property which followed. Soon after, the two New Jersey regiments, which had been stationed at Vienna, came up and materially aided in the subsequent retreat to Fairfax.

There is reason to believe that we had no pickets thrown out on our right flank, and that to this cause, in connection with others, may be traced the terrible rout. The first intimation Gen. Schenck's brigade had of the cavalry charge was the reception of shots in their backs. It is plain that this flank movement in our rear was a part of a game of strategy elaborately planned and consummately enacted. The abbitis on our creek was doubtless intended as a *cul de sac*.

If the movement of the enemy had been more rapidly made, if the brigade at Cub Creek had been seized, Gen. Schenck's entire brigade with all the civilians would have been swept into the wood where, hemmed in by the deep, rocky ravines, with the abbatis along its banks, they could have been completely cut off.

From the statements of Quartermaster Pryor, a rebel prisoner, it appears that our artillery created great havoc among the rebels, of whom there are from thirty thousand to forty thousand in the field under command of Beauregard, while they have a reserve of seventy five thousand at the Junction.

The whole force engaged on our side is estimated at 22,000 men.

Some of our troops were worn out by long marching.

The enemy had three or four times our number.

Col. Hunter's division suffered most severely. It carried several of the enemy's batteries, attacking them in the rear, but it was insufficient to hold them, and reenforcements did not come up.

Col. Heintzelman received a bullet in his arm which was extracted while he was still on horseback.

Lieut. Henry Abbott of the Tophographical Engineers lost his horse, which was shot under him, the ball grazing his leg.

Members of the 71st say that 200 of that regiment have been captured, but that its loss killed and wounded, is not severe.

The Zouaves have probably suffered most. Their conduct was beyond praise.

The sight which met the eyes of Col. Hunter's Brigade, when, after marching through the woods and taking one battery, it came in sight of the enemy, is described as a grand one. Their line of battle had been formed in splendid order, and fresh troops were brought in by rail constantly.

Col Marston's (2d New Hampshire) wound was a slight one, and he is in the House to day.

Some one has terribly blundered. Whoever ordered the attack with 20,000 men, upon thrice that number, a strongly intrenched position, protected by numerous masked batteries, after long marching, exposure and deprivation of rations is greatly to blame.

Col Richardson's brigade was not much in the action. Only two of the Massachusetts 1st are known to be killed, Lieut. Gill, of Company I, and a private. A prisoner who was brought in, in the course of the battle, declared that Gen. Johnson was shot, and fell from his horse at his feet. When Col. Burnside fell from his killed horse he conversed a moment with a rebel officer, who asked him whether he was wounded, when he replied, "Only slightly." "I am mortally wounded," said the Rebel, "and can have no object in deceiving you. I assure you that we have 90,000 men in and within forty minutes of Manassas Junction."

Several Senators who were near the field of battle relate one occurrence which reflects great credit upon Col. Montgomery, of the New Jersey First Volunteers. His regiment was coming up as a reenforcement, and a short distance east of Centreville when our retreating soldiers attempted to pass him. He halted, checked as many as possible, encouraged them to turn back, by saying that he and his Jerseymen were going to fight the Rebels and wanted their help.

W. A. Croffut has just returned from the battle field, and reports that the Ellsworth Zouaves, 69th New York, Rhode Island 1st and 2d, Minnesota 1st, and parts of the Delaware, Vermont, and Connecticut troops were among those most badly slaughtered. All our troops except one Pennsylvania regiment, whose time had expired, and who refused to make a charge fought most heroically, and drove back the Rebel cavalry and intantry, time after time, but were finally routed by the terrific fire of small shot from the batteries, and fell back to Centreville, and part of them to the fortifications opposite this city. The other two divisions have commenced to intrench themseves at Centreville.

There is no prospect of an immediate aggressive movement by the Rebels. They might have cut us off easily by going three miles.

Among those entitled to especial praise for their conduct yesterday are Capt. Lowe, who, with a company, covered the retreat; Col. Burnside, who behaved with great gallantry during the action, and brought in his troops in comparatively good condition; Col. McCook, who, with his regiment, the 1st Ohio, probably saved Gen. Schenck's Brigade by his coolness and self-possession, when attacked on the retreat; Col. Blenker, who brought in his brigade in as good condition as they marched out, covering the retreat and protecting the rear from a night attack? Other regiments, who, like this brigade, were not in the action, caught the infection of the panic which had seized those who were there.

Gov. Sprague is also deserving of especial mention for coolness in battle. There are not a few individual instances of courage and good conduct, which we have not space to mention in detail. One of our men saw what seemed to be sixty South Carolinians lying dead near one of the rebel batteries, which he had captured. A company of the 2d Maine, which had gallantly charged a body of infantry behind a fence and breast work until they retreated, was opened upon by a battery in the rear of the breastwork, and which had hitherto been concealed.

The prisoners agree in saying that there were 65,000 rebels within the fortifications at Manassas, who were reenforced in the course of the action, by 15,000 fresh men, who came with Johnson from Winchester. They also say that their loss was terrible.

Two Georgian prisoners say that the 71st and Rhode Island Regiments attacked two regiments, one Georgian, supported by Alabama regiments, and put them to rout, utterly whipping them. Fresh reenforcements came which would also have been put to flight had not the Rhode Island battery and other artillery suffered from want of ammunition, in which consisted one of the greatest mistakes of the day.

A New Orleans Zouave captured yesterday by the Fire Zouaves boasted that the rebels had shown no quarter to the Federal troops, having in many instances cut the throats of the wounded.

It is related by an eye witness that a young soldier of one of our Regiments, left wounded upon the field, begged for his life at the hands of the Rebels, but was shot while upon his knees.

At last accounts the Rebels were engaged in ransacking the bodies of the dead.

GEN. MARION'S LAST WORDS.—A life of the above South Carolina hero, by Major S. Horrey, published in 1848, gives the author's account of the General's last words which are as follows:

"Ambitious demagogues will rise, and the people, through ignorance and love of change, will follow them. Vast armies will be formed and bloody battles fought. And after desolating their country with all the horrors of civil war, the guilty survivors will have to bend their necks to the iron yoke of some stern usurper, and like beasts of burden, to drag, unpitied, those galling chains which they have rivited upon themselves forever."

PROVIDENTIAL USE OF A BIBLE.—At the outposts of one of the camps near Baltimore a few days ago, a ball was fired at one of our picket guards by a rebel scout, which struck a small pocket-bible carried by the soldiers, and glanced off without doing him harm. The Bible was torn and scarred, and was sent to Fort McHenry. General Banks has the book in his possession.

Gov. Jackson would be an admirable billiard player, he makes such good runs.

Gen. McClelland to his Troops.

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Western Virginia, Beverly, Va., July 19.

SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE WEST: I am more than satisfied with you. You have annihilated two armies, commanded by educated and experienced soldiers, entrenched in mountain fastnesses and fortified at their leisure. You have taken five guns, twelve colors, fifteen hundred stand of arms, one thousand prisoners, including more than forty officers. One of the second commanders of the rebels is a prisoner, the other lost his life on the field of battle. You have killed more than two hundred and fifty of the enemy, who have lost all his baggage and camp equipage. All this has been accomplished with the loss of twenty brave men killed and sixty wounded on your part. You have proved that Union men, fihting for the preservation of our government, are more than a match for our misguided and erring brothers. More than this; you have shown mercy to the vanquished. You have made long and arduous marches without sufficient food, frequently exposed to the inclemency of the weather. I have not hesitated to demand this of you, feeling that I could rely on your endurance, patriotism and courage. In the future I may still have greater demands to make upon you—still greater sacrifices for you to offer. It shall be my care to provide for you to the extent of my ability; but I know now that by your valor and endurance you will accomplish all that is asked. Soldiers—I have confidence in you, and I trust that you have lesrned to confide in me. Remember that discipline and subordination are qualities of equal value with courage. I am proud to say that you have gained the highest reward that American troops can receive—the thanks of Congress and the applause of your fellow citizens.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Maj. Gen.

THE SULTAN DEAD.

On the 25th of June died Abdul-Mejid Khan, the Sultan of Turkey, after wasting away for some years in an increasing debility caused by a sensual life. He was a son of Sultan Mahmound Khan, to whom he succeeded July 2d, 1839. He was born April 23d, 1823, so that he is only thirty eight years old, though he had the look of a man of fifty.—He leaves fifteen living children by his various wives, but he is succeeded to his throne by his brother Abdel-Aziz Khan, who was born February 9th, 1830, and is the thirty second sovereign of the line of Osman, and the twenty eighth since the capture of Constantinople.

The late Sultan was an amiable but weak man. In his life and character he was a type of his nation, so well described, in its present condition, by the late Czar Nicholas, as 'a sick man.' He has maintained faithfully the superstitions and traditions of his dynasty: but so far as political and military administration went, he has been a mere instrument in the hands of the great christians of Europe.—Turkey, under Abdul Mejid, has sunk many degrees in the scale of nationalities. England, France and Russia have controlled her; she has become overburdened with debt for which there seems no more prospect of liquidation, and is frequently in the money markets of Western Europe seeking loans at a ruinous discount. The new Sultan, of whom little or nothing is known out of Constantinople, succeeds to a sovereignty that is not at all to be envied.

(From the St. Louis Central Christian Advocate.)

REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT HEARD FROM.

BRO. MASLIN:—I send you a five dollar bill on a Missouri bank, which you will credit to my account. Alas, for Illinois; our money is nearly all dead in our pockets. You should have had all I owe you, but the rags died on my hands. If your own money is dead, bury it and preach its funeral sermon, but do not charge the expense to me but to the secessionists. I hope Gen. Lyon will catch the tory Jackson, and hang him on the first tree he comes to. Union men ought to arm themselves from head to heels, and shoot down every traitor they come to. If God will have mercy on me, I would rather die than that this glorious Government should be overthrown. If we must be destroyed, I hope the Lord will do it, and not give us into the power of tories. The army-worm is making a dreadful sweep of our meadows, wheat and corn. We are threatened with drouth here. We have had no rain for four weeks. If the Union men need help to kill traitors, call on Illinois. We can send you twenty thousand good men and true. Rivers of blood will flow but this Union must stand though the heavens fall.

PETER CARTWRIGHT.

Pleasant Plains, June 17, 1861.

Lyon, the bold general of the West, is described by a Dubuque Editor "as a man of 35 or 40 years, some five feet eight inches high, and weighs perhaps one hundred and forty to fifty pounds. He is wiry in build, and tough looking in appearance. His hair is long and thick, whiskers bushy and heavy—both are indiscribably sandy in hue. His eyes are his most remarkable feature—either blue or gray, at times perhaps both, a sort of stormy expression, which is heightened by the wave-like wrinkles around them, dwells constantly in them, making him look as if something was constantly goining wrong, or different from his wishes. His forehead is high and of even width, giving him, when uncovered, an appearance of great intellectual force, which is aided by the firm outlines of his mouth."

The ladies who wear red, white and blue rosettes are real patriots, and therefore ready for an engagement.

CAPT. THOMAS.—One of the heroes of Secession most popular with and honored by Davis & Co., was a man named THOMAS, son of the late Richard Thomas of St Mary's county, Md. He has proved himself to combine the adroitness of a common house-thief with the boldness of a pirate, and this character procured for him a captain's commission in the Southern Army. Disguising himself as a "French Lady," he, with a gang of villainous confederates, embarked recently on board the Steamboat St. Nicholas, on its voyage down the Bay from Baltimore. Throwing off their disguise at midnight and armed with revolvers and cutlasses, they overpowered the helpless crew and took possession and control. In this way they captured several unsuspecting vessels laden with ice and coffee, which cargoes were taken to Richmond as very acceptable prizes. Here Thomas was for some days the lion of that city. Their newspapers were so overjoyed they could not keep it secret but teemed with his praise. Animated by a desire for further distinction, and sighing for new steamboats to capture and new cargoes to plunder, he made a second journey towards Baltimore, on board the steamer Mary Washington, but it accidentally happened that a few vigilant officers were his companions on this voyage, and in spite of his threats they had the vessel quietly anchored under the guns of Fort McHenry. Our hero, finding his lion's hide entirely too short for the unexpected emergency in which he was placed, sought to eke it out with a fox's tail. He endeavored to secure his safety by concealment, and it required a search of an hour and a half to discover him snugly coiled away in a *bureau drawer* in the ladies cabin! Thus this brilliant specimen of the strategetical skill of an idol of the insurgent army proved unavailing. He is now safely lodged in Baltimore jail, and at the tender mercies of Gen. Banks and United States Laws; the grand jury having since indicted him for treason and piracy.

West Point Graduates.

An official register of graduates from the United States Military Academy furnishes the following particulars concerning individuals who have become conspicious in the course of the Rebellion:

Joseph K. F. Mansfield of Conn., graduated in 1822, second in rank in a class of 40.

Robert Anderson of Ky., in 1825, fifteenth in a class of 37.

Samuel P. Heintzleman of Pa., 1826, seventeenth in a class of 41.

Jefferson Davis, of Miss., in 1828, twenty-third in a class of 23.

Robert E. Lee, of Va., in 1829, second in a class of 46.

John B. Magruder of Va., 1830, fifteenth in a class of 42.

William H. Emory, of Md., in 1831, fourteenth in a class of 33.

Montgomery Blair of Ky., in 1845, eighteenth in a class of 56.

Peter T. G. Beauregard of La., 1838, second in a class of 45.

William J. Hardee of Ga., in 1838, twentysixth in a class of 45.

Thomas J. Rodman, of Ind., in 1841, seventh in a class of 52.

Nathaniel Lyon of Conn., in 1841, eleventh in a class of 52.

Abner Doubleday of New-York in 1842, twenty fourth, class of 56.

Braxton Bragg, who, if it is true, has command of the forces in Florida, threatening Fort Pickens, was apdointed from North Carolina and graduated in 1837, fourth in a class of 50.

THE COMET.—Mr. J. R. Hind, the English astronomer, in a letter to the London *Times*, of July 5, thinks that it is not only possible, but probable that, on the 30th of June the *earth passed through the tail of the comet*, at a distance of perhaps two-thirds of its length from the nucleus. He adds that upon that date he observed, in the evening, a peculiar phosphorescence or illumination of the sky, which he attributed then to an auroral glare, but which he suggests might possibly be owing to nearness of the comet's tail. "If a similar illumination of the heavens," he concludes, "has been remarked generally on the earth's surface it will be a significant fact."

In a few more nights the comet will be imperceptible to the naked eye. It is now far away and dull, and scarcely noticed in the sky.

A SPY OUTWITTED.—The circumstances connected with the arrest of R. H. Alvery, a Maryland Secessionist, and another spy with whom he was in communication, are curious and interesting:

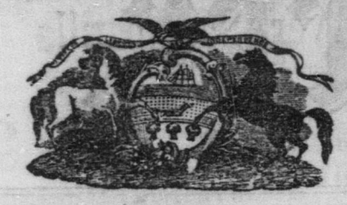
One night last week the picket guard stopped a man on his road to Hagerstown, who answered the guard's inquiries by saying that he wished to see Gen. Patterson, but when about to be introduced to headquarters, wished to evade the interview. He was instantly seized and searched, and dispatches were found upon him from the rebel Gen. Johnson to Mr. Alvery. McMullen, one of Gen. Patterson's aids, forthwith stripped the rebel spy, dressed one of his own men in the rebel's clothes, gave him Johnson's letter, and started him off to see Mr. Alvery. The dispatches, however, had been nicely opened, copies taken, and then resealed. McMullen's man was received by Alvery, who thus fell into the trap most beautifully. Alvery unfolded all his plans, and gave him written answers to Johnson's dispatches. The supposed friend conveyed Alvery's documents to Gen. Patterson.—The arrest took place quietly the next day.—When Alvery was confronted with the documents and the indisputable evidence of his own treachery, it is said he was completely unmanned, and sunk under the burden of his guilt.

An exchange asks very innocently if it is any harm to sit in the lapse of ages. Our opinion is that it depends upon the kind of ages selected. Those from eighteen to twenty-five we consider rather hazerdous.

Dentist—a man who finds work for his own teeth by taking out those of other people.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Aug. 2, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

DELEGATE ELECTIONS.

AND

COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE Republicans of Bedford County are requested to meet at the usual places of holding elections in the several Boroughs and Townships, on Saturday the 10th day of August next, to elect two delegates for each Borough and Township, to represent them in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bedford on Tuesday the 13th day of August, next, at 10 o'clock P. M. to nominate a County Ticket and a candidate for the Legislature, and to appoint Conferees to meet similar Conferees from the other counties of the 16th Judicial District, to nominate a candidate for President Judge of said District, and to appoint a County Committee for the ensuing year. Said delegate elections will be held between the hours of one and five o'clock P. M. in the Townships and between the hours of five and seven o'clock, P. M. in the Boroughs.

By order of the County Committee.

S. L. RUSSELL.
Chairman.

July 19th 1861.

A PLAIN QUESTION.

The Bedford *Inquirer* makes it a point to censure and denounce every man who does not subscribe to all the doctrines set forth in President Lincoln's Message, or who is unwilling to endorse the President's undisguised and undisputed infraction of the Constitution. Now, we would ask the *Inquirer* man a single plain question, to which we demand a direct, unequivocal and straight-forward answer.—*Should Congress, or the Administration, introduce into the programme of this unfortunate war, the feature of Abolitionism, or should the war take the shape of a contest for the abolition of slavery in the Slave States, are you in favor of continuing the struggle?* Let us have an answer to this—a fair, frank, unevasive answer, and no dodging.—*Gazette*.

We will give "a fair, frank, unevasive answer, and no dodging," to the above "plain question." We are in favor of the following Resolution, offered by Hon. John J. Crittenden, in the House of Representatives, on the 22d ult., and passed with only two dissenting votes, and these two were not members of the Republican party, but disunionists of the type of the editor of the Bedford *Gazette*. Every Republican in the House voted for the Resolution. It is "a direct, unequivocal and straight-forward answer" to the Gazette's "plain question," in every particular, and we and the Republican party are in favor of it:

Resolved, That the present civil war has been forced on us by the Disunionists of the Southern States now in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion and sentiment, will recollect only their duty to their country; that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution with the rights and equality under it unimpaired that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished the war ought to cease.

William Wirt, in his life of Patrick Henry, gives us an account of a suit brought by a man named John Hook against a Mr. Venable. The defendant was a Commissary in the army of the Revolution, and had taken two of Hook's steers for the use of the troops. Hook brought his action to recover damages and Venable employed Henry to defend him. The biographer, speaking of the address of Virginia's great orator to the jury, says:

He painted the distresses of the American army, exposed almost naked to the rigour of a winter's sky, and marking the frozen ground over which they marched, with the blood of their unshod feet; where was the man, he said, who had an American heart in his bosom, who would not have thrown open his fields, his barns, his cellars, the doors of his house, the portals of his breast, to have received with open arms, the meanest soldier in that little band of famished patriots? Where is the man?—*There* he stands—but whether the heart of an American beats in his bosom, you, gentlemen, are to judge. He then carried the jury, by the powers of his imagination, to the plains around York, the surrender of which had followed shortly after the act complained of; he depicated the surrender in the most glowing and noble colors of his eloquence—the audience saw before their eyes the humiliation and dejection of the British, as they marched out of their trenches—they saw the triumph which lighted up every patriot face, and heard the shouts of victory, and the cry of Washington and liberty, as it rung and echoed through the American ranks, and was reviberated from the hills and shores of the neighboring river—"but, hark, what notes of discord are these which disturb the general joy, and silence the acclamations of victory—they are the notes of *John Hook*, hoarsely bawling through the American camp, *beef! beef! beef!*"

During the war now going on for the Union and the preservation of that government which our Revolutionary patriots established, the discordant note which we hear in this region is not the cry of "beef," but the bawling of "Beef Meyers," inquiring "who is to pay the piper?"

We neglected to notice last week that the Tenth Regiment of the Reserve Corps, Col. McCalmont, commanding, was this side of Hopewell on its way to Cumberland, but that the order was countermanded. They left in the cars for Hagerstown. The Somerset Infantry, company A, was in this Regiment, Messrs. O. H. Gaither and Edwin Koontz, lately of Bedford belong to it.

The first and fifth Regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps of Volunteers, Cols. Biddle and Simmons, passed through our place from New Creek and Piedmont, on their way to Harper's Ferry via Hopewell. The first quartered in the Court House and other pubpublic buildings, on Sunday afternoon, and left on Monday morning. This is the celebrated "Buck Tail" regiment, and the men are all fine looking, the officers are efficient, and no doubt the regiment will fully sustain the honor of the old Keystone when they meet the enemies of their country on the field of combat. The fifth regiment encamped five miles South of Bedford on Monday evening, and Tuesday morning they marched through our town, presenting the finest appearance; the men are well drilled, march well, and Col. Simmons appears to have them under complete subordination. Col. Simmons, Lieut. Col. Fisher, and Major Dare, the field officers, are among the best in the service, and the Captains, Lieutenants and other officers as well as the privates, are excellent men, and we expect to hear a good report from them on the field of battle. Success always attend the gallant first and fifth.

"WHAT DOES THE BOOBY WANT?"

"The above beautifully conceived and elegantly worded interrogatory" we find in the last issue of Captain Meyers of the black hearted cavalry. He calls us a "booby" which hurts our "*pheiinks*" very much. According to Webster, booby means buffoon, and the Captain, when he used it, must have had in his mind "Boabdil," who wrote the communication for the Gazette, headed "How to settle the war." But what *do* we want? John Quincy Adams wrote—

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long,
With us 'tis not exactly so
But 'tis so in the song."

We unfortunately want a great many things, but there is one thing we do not want. We don't want an affidavit. Don't swear, Meyers, but just tell us who is guilty of that lie.

The last Bedford Gazette contains what purports to be a "Letter from Western Virginia," in which occurs the following: "By the way, I saw a leading Secessionist have a well-worn copy of the 'Bedford Inquirer,' a few days ago, from which he read to a few listeners the statement that there were a considerable number Secessionists in Bedford County. He chuckled over it considerably." In the first place, we do not believe the letter was written in Western Virginia; in the next, we are sorry that the people outside of Bedford County should know that we have secessionists here but they would find out this fact whether we publish it or not; and in the next, the *Gazette* should stop its treasonable course, and support the "Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws," and then we will publish the fact to the world, and give that paper the proper credit.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE.—This is the title of a paper, the second number of which is before us, published by the typos of the 5th Reserve regiment, Pa. Volunteers, whilst they lay at Piedmont, Va. B. R. Hall, Company E, and Frs. Kilburn, Company K, editors, and G. C. Wilson, Comp. J, and R. W. Smith and R. J. Fry, Comp. K., typos. It was printed in the office of A. S. Trowbridge, a union man who was compelled by the secessionists to leave Piedmont. Mr. Trowbridge is now printing a good union paper in Wheeling, and gave his permission to the gallant typos of the 5th to print the *Reserve*. The Reserve was neat, well conducted, and reflects honor on the boys.

The loss of the rebels at Mannassas is put down by some at 3000 killed and 6000 wounded, the lowest reports are 3000 killed and wounded, whilst that of our forces will not reach 1000 killed and wounded. It is ascertained also that at the time of the panic, the rebels were retreating. The rebels acted like the Sepoys, in bayonetting and shooting our wounded.

The anniversary of the Bedford Bible Society, will be held in the Presbyterian Church, at 7½ P. M., on Sunday or Monday evening next. Definite notice will be given from the Pulpits on Sabbath morning.

Gentlemen from abroad and also from the town are expected to address the meeting.

The firing at the battle of Manasses on Sunday, week, was distinctly heard in all parts of Bedford County. From Bedford to Manassas, in an air line, is about 100 miles.

Mr. Henry Wertz, the candidate of the secession Gazette, for Poor Director, declines the nomination. Don't Mr. Wertz like the company in which he was placed?

The Bedford Taylor Guards are expected home to-day, (Thursday.) Our citizens should give them a hearty welcome home.

Gen. Scott.

We print in another place an interesting article from *The Times*, vindicating Gen. Scott, so far as he chooses to be vindicated, from complicity in the disaster at Bull Run. On the points presented, that vindication, if any were needed, is complete.

There are some additional considerations that might be submitted at another time, which would be utterly out of place now. Gen. Scott is now the sheet-anchor of the Republic, and everything that strengthens him strengthens the Nation. There can be no remaining doubt that he was right in the premises in choosing to postpone an advance, and that we who differed from him were deplorable wrong. Let every thought of distrust be banished, while we rally around the glorious old Chief and save the Union.—*New York Tribune*.

THE BATTLE AT BULL RUN.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 26, 1861.

As will be seen by the return of the killed, wounded and missing of the Second Regiment Scott Life Guards, 38th New York Volunteers, their loss was at least as large as that of any regiment engaged at Bull Run, in the aggregate two hundred and one.

The 38th was under fire nearly one half hour earlier than the Fire Zouaves, and at least an hour before the 69th, in praise of whom so much justly has been said and written.

Repeatedly repulsed, the 38th always rallied—three times under severe fire. They rescued and took from the enemy Griffin's battery, which was afterward again lost, and repulsed with great slaughter the Rebels in their renewed attempt to recapture the battery.

Their Colonel, J. H. Hobart Ward, who served during the war with Mexico, and was brevoted for his good conduct on the field, throughout the late battle was collected, courageous and energetic. Wherever his men faltered there he was to rally and encourage them, and where danger appeared he confronted it.

Lieut.-Col. Farnsworth, of the same regiment, who had been upon the sick list for a week previous to the battle, and unable to mount his horse, was brought to the field in an ambulance. Notwithstanding his disability, he took his place with his regiment, conducting himself throughout the battle, and during the disastrous retreat, with distinguished gallantry.

The hero of the noble instance of magnanimous self-sacrifice on the part of a Surgeon of one of the city regiments, heretofore mentioned, who nobly surrendered himself to the enemy rather than desert his wounded comrades, was Dr. Stephen Griswold, Assistant-Surgeon of the Thirty-eighth.

Though this regiment was as long in the action as any upon the field, though officers and men bore themselves bravely, and suffered largely, they seem hitherto to have escaped notice. Honor to whom honor is due.

A correspondent of *The Baltimore Sun*, writing from Leesburg, estimates the rebel loss in Sunday's battle at 2,000 in killed and wounded, says that 1,142 prisoners were taken among them the Hon. Alfred Ely of New York. Forty-two pieces of cannon, 15,000 small-arms, and over 100 wagons were captured.

If the number of prisoners be as exaggerated as that of arms, 30 or 40 per cent at least must be deducted.

According to the same authority, the South Carolina troops, especially Wade Hampton's aristocratic legion of cavalry, suffered most terribly.

From a private letter from Leesburg, received here, we learn that in addition to Gens. Bee of South Carolina, and Barlow of Georgia, Gen Eppa Hunton of Virginia was killed. The rebel loss is estimated at 1,000 or 1,500.

Col. Corcoran is reported to be slightly wounded, and at Manassas Junction.

The 1st Rhode Island Regiment went home unexpectedly last night. The three months men are sent away as fast as possible. The Ohio, Connecticut, and New Jersey Regiments, the 69th, 71st, and 8th New York have gone.

The Senate Committee have reported Mr. Simmons's Tariff bill altered so as to put five cents upon molasses, instead of four; fifteen cents instead of ten, upon tea; and upon coffee four cents, instead of five.

Four Pennsylvania Regiments have arrived, also two regiments of the Sickles Brigade.

Postal communication hence to Harper's Ferry is now established.

Major Henry J. Hunt has been appointed Chief of Artillery for the Army of the Potomac. Major Hunt was breveted some years ago for meritorious conduct.

Gen. Blenker's brigade cross into Virginia to-day. There are seven or eight regiments at or near Arlington House. Col. Porter is in immediate command.

Col. Lander says that he would rather fight another battle with the troops who fell back at Bull Run, than with the new levies. He values the experience of one such battle highly.

We understand that Gen. McClellan is in the habit of seeing to everything himself, and making sure that all is right, and that his officers are doing their duty and executing his orders. A reconnoissance in force would not be likely to be made, unless he were near enough to be consulted. He is a rigid disciplinarian, because he knows how to "organize victory." His arrival will be equivalent to 10,000 men.

It will be seen by the subjoined general order that Gen. McClellan's command will include Gen. Mansfield's as well as Gen. McDowell's department, and two counties in Maryland as well.

General Orders No. 47.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington July 25, 1861.

First, There will be added to the Department of the Shanandoah, the counties of Washington and Allegany, in Maryland, in its operations. And there will be added to the Department of Washington the counties of Prince George, Montgomery and Frederick. The remainder of Maryland, and all Pennsylvania and Delaware, will constitute the Department of Pennsylvania, headquarters Baltimore. The Department of Washington and the Department of North-eastern Virginia will constitute a geographical division under Major Gen. McClellan, U. S. A., headquarters, Washington.

Second: All officers of volunteer regiments will be subject to examination by a Military Board, to be appointed by this Department with the concurrence of the General in Chief, as to their fitness for the position assigned them. Those officers found to be incompetent will be rejected, and the vacancies thus occasioned will be filled by the appointment of such persons as may have passed the examination before the Board.

Fourth: Captain Robert Garland and First Lieutenant Edward J. Brooks, Seventh Infantry, having given evidence of disloyalty, are dropped from the rolls of the army, to date from May 23d, 1861, and May 16th, 1861, respectively. First Lieutenant James Leshler, Tenth Infantry, having overstayed his leave of absence, and failed to report to the Commanding Officer of the Department of the West, is dropped from the rolls of the army, to date from July 18th, 1861.

By order L. THOMAS, Adjutant Gen.

It is believed by officers who prophesied defeat at Bull Run, that the next battle will give us victory.

Evidence of the barbarity of the Rebels is constantly coming in. Dr. Barnes, surgeon of the New York 38th Regiment, left 30 wounded men, to whom he had been attending, under a tree, while he went to assist Col. Slocum. Several had suffered amputation, and one brave fellow, who had lost his leg, was leaning against a tree. When Dr. Barnes returned most of the wounded men were found dead, having been bayonetted, among them, those upon whom he had operated. Dr. Barnes has given his testimony to the Sanitary Commission, and it will doubtless appear in an official form, in connection with a large amount of other evidence of a similer character..

Brig. Gen. Philip Kearney has been ordered to report here for duty.

Commodore Stringham reports to the Navy Department a very considerable capture made in Back River. Three manned and equipped launches from the Minnesota, two from the Roanoke, with four boats from Fort Monroe, about noon on Wednesday went up Back River, returning at two oclock on Thursday morning. They report having burned ten vessels, schooners, and sloops, and have brought back a schooner heavily laden with corn and provisions. They saw no batteries and no Rebels, except a few scouts. The Dawn arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday with a heavily laden sloop in tow, captured on her way from Cherrystone, to get up York River. The Captain and a little boy escaped in a small boat to the shore. Eight passengers were found on board, who are detained on the Minnesota.

The Navy Department has information of the recapture of the schooner Enchantress, from the prize crew put aboard her by the Jeff. Davis. One of the blockading squadron nabbed her as she was creeping along the coast toward Charleston.

In all the accounts that have been published of the battle on Sunday not a word has been said of Colonel Davies and his brigade, which a part of Col. Miles's division, but was left by him to the orders of its immediate commander. Upon Col. Davies, indeed, devolved the command of the whole division during most of the day, in consequence of Col. Miles's unfortunate condition.

We are enabled to send you the following interesting account of the operations of the left wing, furnished us by a gentlemen who accompanied the Brigade under Col. Davies, from which it appears that to the left is due the credit of saving the army from a real, as well as an imaginary defeat.

The left wing was composed of Blenker's, Davies's and Richardson's Brigades, and Greeu's and Hunt's Light Batteries, and was under the command of Col. Miles. Blenker's Brigade formed the reserve, and did not go into action.

By order of Col. Davies, who, at the request of Col. Miles, took command of the division, Hunt's two 20-pound guns were stationd, and commenced firing rapidly nearly fifteen rods east of the road from Centreville to Bull Run, and about three quarters of a mile from the batteries of the enemy at Blackburn's Ford.

The 18th New York Regiment was drawn up in line of battle in the open field, to protect the battery, and the 32d Regiment in the road, as a reserve. About a mile east of the battery was a road, running in a southerly direction, which could be entered from another road leading easterly from the Centreville road. By order of Col. Davies, at about ten o'clock, the 16th and 31st New York Regiments took position on the latter road, to prevent the approach of the enemy upon our rear from that direction.

Two guns of Hunt's Battery were also placed at its junction with the road to Centreville.

The ammunition of the 20 pounders was now nearly exhausted, and they, for a time, ceased firing, having done great execution upon the enemy, and having accomplished their object. About an hour later, by order of Col. Miles, the regiments and battery which had been stationed to protect the rear, returned, and all the guns were placed in the open field near the 20-pounders, and commenced firing.

The 16th and 31st were placed so as to support the guns, and the 18th and 32d were stationed on the road to Centreville as a reserve—the latter nearly a mile from the field. Colonel Miles now retired, and the command again devolved upon Colonel Davies, who sent the pioneers to fell trees to obstruct the roads before referred to, in order to prevent the approach of the enemy.

The good effects of this movement were experienced not long afterward, when a large body of the enemy were seen returning from a vain attempt to pass over the road, and they were scattered by a shower of shot from the batteries. In the mean time it had become evident that the enemy were forming in great numbers upon our left, and accordingly about 4 o'clock two companies of skirmishers were sent into the woods at our rear, supported by the 32d Regiment. Soon about two thousand cavalry and three thousand rifles of the enemy were seen at our left, filing through an opening in the woods, and coming into a valley about a quarter of a mile distant.

They were permitted to advance until the rear of their column had entered the valley, when our forces were ordered to change front so as to face them, and a company of infantry was placed between every two cannon. The 16th regiment was then stationed on the right, and the 31st on the left of the guns. There a well, directed shot from the 24 pounder fell among the Rebels, who brought up the rear, with such force as to send a horse and his rider into the air, to kill several, and cause the remainder to rush in close confusion into the lowest part of the valley.

Then our batteries poured forth so deadly a deluge of grape and canister, that the howl and groans of the wounded smote our ears even through the roar of artillery. Yet the rifles of the enemy were not silenced, and for twenty minutes round after round did they fire, their shot flying harmless over our men, who were on the opposite slope of the hill lying on their faces in safety. During this time, some of the Rebels retreated to a barn near by, but those who survived a few shot sent through its sides, fled in hot haste, through the woods.

Every effort was made by the foe to provoke our infantry to return their fire, but to no purpose; our artillery alone replied, and they were obliged to retreat with greatly diminished numbers in great confusion. Too much praise cannot be given to Col. Davies for forbidding the infantry to discharge their pieces, and to the soldiers for their self-control in obeying while exposed to so hot a fire. Had they disobeyed, the cavalry would have made a charge before the muskets could be reloaded, and, destroying our left, would have swept with fury upon the astonished centre.

During the whole day the batteries under Col. Davies, directing their fire wherever a cloud of dust betokened the presence of the enemy, rapidly scattered them. One shot was sent into a house occupied by one of the Rebel Generals as headquarters. When the center had commenced its retreat, by order of Col. Miles, the victorious left wing fell back to Centreville in perfect order, while their orders were given to retire to Fairfax Court House, Gen. Blenker's Brigade bringing up the rear. The second Brigade continued its march to Alexandria, and arrived there in as good condition as when they left, except that they had lost one killed, and two wounded, and one taken prisoner.

The Cabinet.

The N. Y. Times continues in its successive issues to demand the dismissal of certain members of President Lincoln's Cabinet, who are charged with having urged the recent advance and with general opposition to the views of Gen. Scott. Alas! must the country suffer further by the continuance of these insane, fatal dissensions? A terrible despotism, silent as night and relentless as the grave, is couching for a deadly spring at the throat of the Republic, and we stand bickering as to who shall fill the places of power and trust—say rather of anxiety and peril. Has the past no lessons for us that we can read on her freshest pages of blood? How much further must we suffer ere we learn the needed moral?

We have confessed our own terrible mistake in the premises, and are trying to amend it. Gen. Scott has been equally ingenious and candid. "It was a miscalculation of forces," he says of the recent disaster. That is the real truth. None of us had any idea of the immense numbers and tremendous enginery of War that the Rebels had silently collected around their position at Manassas Junction. Whoever ordered or planned the attack on that position was utterly unaware of their strength. Nothing on earth could have induced Gen. Scott to order, or even give a formal assent to, that movement, had not he too been systematically and utterly deceived. Very few dreamed that that position was to be attacked in front, but supposed it would be turned, and the Rebels compelled to retire from it by intercepting their communications. But there is no time now for these discussions. Put all the blame on us that can be laid there for the benefit of the Cause, but hush all bickerings—well meant, doubtless, but most untimely—and let us try to save the country.

We pray the President to dismiss no one of his present constitutional advisers. The public will has unequivocally pronounced against any change at present. Such a step would have a most unfortunate influence on the public mind. We cannot afford such a manifestation in the face of our flushed and imminent foes. All together now, and let us try to work the good ship off the breakers.—*N. Y. Trib.*

Rebel Account of the Battle.

Official Despatch From President Davis.

LOUISVILLE, July 26. A special Richmond despatch to the Charleston *Mercury*, dated the 23d instant, says that as soon as it became evident that the enemy meant to give battle, President Davis hastened to the scene of action, arriving in time to take part in the battle, and immediately assumed the command of the centre. Gen. Beauregard commanded the right wing and Gen. Johnston the left. It was against the latter that the enemy concentrated the best troops, and fought most obstinately that the issue of the conflict in that direction seemed doubtful. It was here that the Barton Georgia Regiment was posted, which was so terribly cut up.

A large body of our troops from the centre was sent at this critical moment to the assistance of Gen. Johnston, and turned the tide of battle. The enemy broke and fled before the impetuous charges of the Southerners, and the battle became a route.

A letter from Richmond, dated the 22d, says that Congress met at noon, and after prayer the following despatch was read before that body:

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Sunday night.

The night has closed upon a hard-fought field. Our forces were victorious. The enemy were routed, and precipitately fled, abandoning a large amount of arms, knapsacks, and baggage. The ground was strewn for miles with those killed, and the farm-houses and grounds around were filled with the wounded. Pursuit was continued along several routes towards Leesburg and Centreville until darkness covered the fugitives. We have captured many field batteries and stand of arms, and one of the United States flags. Many prisoners have been taken.

Too high praise cannot be bestowed, whether for the skill of the principal officers or the gallantry of all our troops. The battle was mainly fought on our left. Our force was 15,000, that of the enemy was estimated at 35,000.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Another report says that the entire Confederate force was 40,000, and the entire forces of the United States about 80,000.

No particulars were received of the dead and wounded.

L. M. Brush had been arrested at Manassas as a spy, with Federal passes on his person.

The Nashville Railroad connection is now made at the State line, and there is no detention of passengers between Nashville and Louisville.

SOUTHERN MAIL COST.

It appears, from calculations at the Post Office Department, that the yearly income from postage in the Seceded States amounted to only $900,000, while the expense of transporting the mail in the same States exceeded this sum by 3,000,000, which is now saved to the Government by their suspension in those States. And yet these scoundrels *oppressed* them! Did ever lying impudence further go?

RHEUMATISM can be permanently cured by "Dr. Leland's Anti Rheumatic Band." See advertisement of "Great Cure" in another column.

July 26, 1861.

Eleven Thousand Men Placed in the Field in Four Days.

HARRISBURG, July 26.—Since the disaster to the national arms on Sunday last the State of Pennsylvania has thrown forward, to meet the requirements of the National Government, ten full regiments of infantry. On Sunday night, July, 21st, the Governor was urgently requested to push on his forces, and his response within the ensuing four days was a magnificent army of nearly 11,000 picked men, thoroughly uniformed and furnished and having most of them been regularly drilled in camps of instruction for two months. One additional regiment will be sent before the close of the week.

Great pains have been bestowed by the State authorities upon this fine army. It has been organized under the supervision of George A. McCall, long an officer in the regular army, through all the grades of which he has passed with distinction, to the rank he now holds in it of brigadier general.

The State has also an artillery regiment and a regiment of twelve hundred cavalry, nearly ready for service, both of which have been accepted by the Secretary of War.

To the foresight and wise energy of Governor Curtin is chiefly owing the ability of the State to contribute so promptly and efficiently to the national safety in the present emergency.

THE TAX BILLS.

The committee of Ways and Means will withdraw the bill providing for a tax now before the House, and report one with important modifications. The amount to be raised by direct taxation will be reduced one-third or say one-half, $15,000,000 or $20,000,000

The income tax will probably be per cent on all incomes over $500. The excise on distilleries will be unchanged.

A resolution will be offereed in the House to-morrow requesting the President to propose the exchange of Messers. Burnett and Vallandigham for the Hon. Alfred Ely, now a prisoner at Manassas. It may be voted down on the ground of the improbability that the Rebels will give up one of our men in return for two whom they have already.

Gen McClellan arrived to-night, not yesterday, as stated by some of your cotemporaries, and will take command of the Division comprising the Departments of Washington and North Eastern Virginia to-morrow.

The city already feels stronger than it has since Sunday, and in every camp the effect of his arrival upon the soldiers is most inspiriting. Gen. McDowell paid his respects to his commanding officers this evening.

ONE OF THE BALTIMORE BONAPARTES OFFERED THE SOUTHERN CROWN.—Malakoff, the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. "Times," writes:

I have just been informed that the agents of the Southern Confederacy at Paris have formally made a proposition in writing to young Capt. Bonaparte, formerly of Baltimore, to accept the position of Military Dictator of the Southern Confederacy, with a crown at his disposal, whenever he may deem it necessary to assume the dignity. If anything were wanting to prove the moral and political degradation into which the politicians of the Slave States have fallen, surely this last effort furnishes the *coup de grace*. When any considerable section of a great country has fallen as low as this in the scale of morality, a little of the purifying influence of the sword, independent of any question of secession or slavery, will do no harm. Fortunately for him, Capt. Bonaparte (as well as his grandmother, Madam Patterson Bonaparte,) goes for the Union, and the Captain refused the unclean and unnatural preposition in the most decided way.

Major Gen. McClellan and Prayer.

Dr. Thompson, pastor of Second Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, relates that he was recently seated in his study, when a gentlemen requested an interview which was granted. He came to discuss the affairs of the country, expressing his anxiety about its condition, and at length requested the Doctor to pray for the Republic and for him. The Doctor of course complied, and after further conversation on this theme, the gentleman requested the minister to pray *with* him. They knelt upon the floor, and the visitor, in a devout and eloquent petition, invoked the aid and protection of the Almighty in the struggle in which the Republic is involved. My visitor, said Dr. Thompson, was Major-General George B. McClellan. It was the most touching and unaffected incident I ever witnessed.—*Religious Herald*.

Corporal Hayes, the hero of the late skirmish, near Cumberland, is a native of York county, in this State, and lived for several years in Harrisburg, where he worked with Speel and Zollinger. He was severely wounded in the fight, having one ball through the shoulder, another through the thigh, and a sabre cut over the head. Being a man of powerful frame and excellent constitution, he makes light of his wounds, and hopes soon to have another brush with the rebels.

A story is told of Senator Joseph Lane, of Oregon, which will bear repetition:—Accounts of the Senator's rebel sentiments and movements preceded his return home, and, it is said, rendered him very unpopular, particularly after the attack on Fort Sumter. When he reached the shores of the Pacific he began to feel his unpopularity in various ways; but no remark that was made to him and in his hearing was more cutting than that of a stage driver with whom he had entered into conversation without disclosing his name. In the course of his talk the Senator took occasion to remark that he considered himself at that time about the worst abused man in the State.—"Well, I don't know about that," replied the driver. "If you are any worse abused than that rascal, Jo. Lane, God help you."

SALARIES OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.—The salaries of the Ministers to London and Paris are $17,500 each; to Madrid, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Pekin, Turin, Mexico and Rio Janeiro, $12,000, to Santiago and Lima, $10,000; to all the other courts, $7,500. The consuls at London and Liverpool have a salary of $7,200; at Rio Janeiro, Havana and Havre, at $6,000; at Calcutta, Paris and Japan, $5,000, at Hong Kong Alexandria, Foochow, Vera Cruz, Panama and Callao, $3,500; at Glasgow, Frankfort, Constantinople, Tripoli, Tangier Amoy, Ningpo, Lahaina and Valparaiso, $3,000.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

The followidg articles are from two leading Democratic journals, the Juniata Democrat and Carlisle Volunteer. How different they speak in comparison with the Bedford Gazette:

SHALL THE UNION BE PRESERVED.

The question, Shall the Union be preserved? would not, at any time prior to this, in the history of our country, have received even a passing notice from those imbued with ordinary love of country. But strange and incredible as it seems, it is nevertheless a fact, that, besides the fanatical and infidel element of Abolitionism, besides the disunion and government-distroying elements of the Seceded States, we have those in the Northern States, nay, even in our midst, who are indifferent about the present struggle of our Government for existence some who even sympathize with the rebels in their unholy attempts to subvert the best government the sun ever shone upon, and in illy feigned holy horror cry peace, peace, and contend for the acknowledgement of the independence of the Seceded States, and thus, as they argue, avert a horrible and devastating war.

To what is this want of loyality to the Government owing? to weakness, delusion, or obstinancy? What sane man can, for a moment, conceive of any other result from a patched up peace, a temporary truce, for the formation of innumerable rival and evercontending governments? What other result, we say, can be conceived of? If not the final destruction of our country, than the strengthening the hands of the rebels, preparing them for a more formidable rebellion, which in the end will cost thousands of lives, millions of treasure, and years of time more for its suppression than if it is met promptly by a decided and vigorous effort for its arrest. This is the course that a prudential foresight, good judgement, and humanity itself would dictate. This course, whilst it is clearly the only mode of establishing the perpetuity of our Government, of meeting the charge of European aristocrats that our form of government is a failure, is far from any endorsement of principles of the Republican party. We have fought and expect for the balance of our lives to war against the principles of that party; but at the same time we permit no sickly sympathy for Southern politicians, who may at one time have acted with the Democratic party, to pervert our loyality; for we believe, and firmly believe, that many of the leading, designing politicians of the South fostered disunion schemes for years past, as have the insane Abolitionists of the GARRISON and GIDDINGS school, whose love for the nigger is paramount to religion, to country, and to everything. It should have been plain to every unprejudiced mind that the action of the Southern disunionists in breaking up the Charleston and Baltimore Convention and in disorganizing the Democratic party was but a part, in fact the consummation of their hellish designs. It is now apparent to all, and candid men admit it, they took that as the shortest route and quickest way to disunion, to prepare the minds of the masses of the Southern people (most of whom were then loyal) for the Secession movement, knowing that they could, by the election of a Republican President, inflame the populace and enlist them in this unholy secession, disunion scheme, and in their attempts they found the infernal ravings of the higher-law Abolitionists to render them important aid. Who, in the face of facts, can doubt that their fixed intention was disunion from the onset. you see no propositions of adjustment, no overtures for reconstruction coming from the Cotton States; and in addition to that is the fact that by their Representatives remaining in Congress there would have been a majority in both Houses of Congress against LINCOLN and his cabinet, which would have secured the defeat of any sectional measures they might have attempted to introduce.

But we did not intend to write at length, and conclude our article by expressing the firm conviction that, notwithstanding the treasonable designs of traitors North and South, in the language of JACKSON, THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED.—*Juniata Democrat.*

PEACE.

We doubt not that the desire for peace is very general, at least it is very natural that it should be. We all deprecate the existence of war, and we have abundant reason so to do. Such are the horrors of war itself, such the disaster and suffering it induces, that it is not to be wondered that the blessings of Peace are infinitely preferred to the curse of War. And yet ew are not of those who would purchase peace, however desirable it would be at any cost, not of money but of that which is far more precious, honor and dignity. We are immeasurably amazed that not only individuals but journals professedly loyal to the government should at this time, when the stability of that government is threatened, and when it is laboring to maintain its integrity, and vindicate the wisdom of its founders, prate about peace and seemingly invite it, no matter how great the sacrifice it may require. Our government is engaged in a struggle for its very life. This struggle is not of its own seeking, the issue not one made by itself, but forced upon it. Around it in this its hour of trial flock its friends. They are determined to maintain it. Those who stand not by and with them are against them, and against their country and their government. We declare again what we have avowed from the beginning, and what is patent to all except the wilfully blind that there can be but two standing places upon this issue. We must be either earnest active friends, or we are enemies; we must be warmly for the Union in its complete integrity, for the government, with its full power and ability, or we are against them both. There is, there can be no middle ground. We are contending with a rebellion; a formidable one it is true, but those engaged in it are none the less guilty, no more less entitled to grace on that account. It is causeless and unprovoked, and so we will consider it.

The duty of all true patriots in this juncture is very plain. It is to stand unflinchingly by the government in its efforts to crush out this unholy conspiracy, and encourage and second all its measures direct towards that end. He who at such a time would advocate a truce, or parley with traitors, especially armed traitors, or would weaken the cause by talking of peace when peace is utterly beyond our power, such a one certainly does not stand with us nor by the government.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

Gen McClellan is in Washington. He commands the army of the Potomac.

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

Announcements.

Legislature.

We are authorized to announce the name of Gideon D. Trout, Esq., of St. Clair Township, as a candidate for Legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Associate Judge.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. William Gephart, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. John R. Jordan, of Bedford Borough, as candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Martin Milburn, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Commissioner.

Lieut. Wm. Keeffe of Bedford Township, will be a candidate for the nomination of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce the name of Mr. Henry P. Diehl, of Colerain Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce the name of Joseph S. Riddle, Esq., of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

Poor Director.

MR. OYER:—Mr. Adam Ulrich of Middle Woodberry Tp., will be supported for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas, and Levara Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 31st day of August, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 509 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house, two tenant houses, two saw mills, and double log barn thereon erected, also two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Robison, Solomon Leasure and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Pennell.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 256 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, log stable, and saw mill thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Joseph Mills, John Mills' heirs and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob C. Boor.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 343 acres, more or less, about 115 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and double log barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of William O'Neal, John Snider and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jeremiah Morris.

ALSO,

One tract of land containg 131 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log frame dwelling house, with basement, and frame bank barn thereon erected, also a young apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Levi H. Diehl, David Biallier, Sr., and others, situate in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Miller.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 106½ acres, more or less, about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house, tenant house and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Evans, Josiah Horton, Cunningham & Co., and others, situate in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jesse Horton and Ezekiel Horton.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 90 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, and loom house double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining land of David Snider, Henry Grubb, and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Job O'Neal.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 178 acres, more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and double log barn, thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Robison, Alexander Fletcher and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Conrod Smith.

ALSO,

One tract of land known as the "sugar bottom," containing 90 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house, thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Ickes, Frederick Beininger, Gideon D. Trout and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Josiah Sill.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 41 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, stone grist mill, with two run of stones, and new frame barn thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Henry Beegle, Samuel Stivers and others, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Beard.

ALSO,

One lot of ground containing 1¼ acres, more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwellidg house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Solomon Leidig, Michael Stroup and others—

ALSO, one lot of ground containing 1 acre, more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a two story frame dwelling house with kitchen attached, and frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Michael Hillegas on the west and south, and all situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Harman Walter.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of the Defendant, John Cypher, in and to one tract of land containing 140 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story stone dwelling house, with stone back building attached, store house, tenant house, log stable, double log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of David Cypher, Jacob Cypher and others, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Cypher.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant, Joseph Bowman, in and to a tract or part of two tracts of land, containing 327 acres, more or less, about 65 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, two log stables and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Danel Miller, Eli Perrin and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Bowman.

ALSO,

All the interest of defendants, Sophia Oster, in and to one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Crouse, Adam Zembower and others, situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Sophia Oster.

ALSO,

All the interest of defendant, Mary Oster, in and to one tract of land, containing 100 acres more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses and a log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Crouse, Adam Zembower and others, situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Mary Oster.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 285 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and half plank dwelling house, story and half log dwelling house, saw mill, small grist mill, and bank barn, thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Grubb, Laban Hanks, Samuel Snavely and others, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Martin.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 200 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Widow Cochenour, Frederick Smith and others, situate in Juniata Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Glossbrenner.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 2, 1861.

COURT PROCLMATION.

WHEREAS the Honerable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 2d day of Septem ber next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within th,. said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, recordse and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shal be just.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug., 2, 1861.

Public Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, there will be sold on the premises, on

Saturday, the 24th day of August,

next, at one o'clock of said day, the following Real Estate, late the property of Benjamin Wigfield, dec'd, viz: one tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Philip Clingman, John Moss and Wm. Wigfield and others, improved, and well timbered with white pine and other timber, containing 149 acres, more or less.

One other tract of land in the same Township, containing 29 acres, unimproved, adjoining lands of Philip Clingman, John Wigfield and others.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by

NATHAN ROBISON,
Adm'r of Benj. Wigfield, dec'd.
Aug. 24, 1861.-c

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 24th day of August,

inst., the following described Valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, adjoining land of Bernard Claybaugh, Wm. Carnell, John Fletcher and Leonard Nycum, containing 254 acres, about 130 acres cleared, about 6 acres of which are good meadow, balance in high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two story Plank House, a double log barn, wagon shed, and other outbuildings. The purchaser can have possession on the 1st of April, 1862. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by

JOHN NYCUM,
Adm'r of Wm. Nycum, dec'd.
Aug. 2, 1861.

OFFICE C. V. M. PRO. CO.
Dec. 27, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an assessment of 5 per cent. has this day been levied on the premium notes of this company in force on the 14th day of Dec. inst.

Members of this company residing in Bedford County, or having property insured therein are respectfully required to pay their pro rata assessments to James M. Russell, Esq., who is duly appointed collector for said county.

By order of the Board,
JOHN T. GREEN,
Aug. 2, 1861. Sec'ty.

STRAY PIGS.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Bedford Township, about the 20th of May last, 4 shoats, 3 white and 1 black and white spotted, 2 have a piece off the right ear, one a slit in the left ear, the other a piece off the right ear and a slit in the left. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. WM. LYON.
Aug. 2, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 29th day of April 1861, before the Judges,

On motion of John W. Lingenfelter, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rachel McCune, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, to wit: John McCune, Samuel McCune, Rebecca Allaways, Margaret Igo, Hannah Barley, Nancy Ann Moore, and Sanford Miller, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, second day, of September, next, to except, or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in persuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1861.

Attest. S. H. TATE, Clerk.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, on Sunday the 13th inst., Samuel R. Fesler, an indented apprentice to the Farming business; all persons are notified not to trust or harbor him on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of his contracting. The above reward will be paid to any person who may deliver the said appretice to me—but neither thanks nor charges.

LEWIS ANDERSON.
Broad Top, July 26, 1861.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber, Agent and Attorney in fact, for the children and heirs of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer and Peter Shimer, late of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, the 10th day September,

next, all that valuable tract of fine limestone land, late the Mansion property, of said Rebecca and Peter Shimer, situate in said Township, and containing 302 acres and 148 perches, nett measure.

This land lies on both sides of the road leading from Bedford to Hollidaysburg, about fourteen miles from Bedford, and may be regarded as one of the best farms in the county. It adjoins David Gochenour, John Fickes, Michael Shaffer, Isaac Pressel and others, and is susceptible of being divided into two good farms, for which purpose a survey has been made so as to have it so divided if desired.—The land is of the best quality of limestone, and very productive; about one hundred and seventy acres are cleared and in cultivation, about fifteen acres of which are meadow. There are two springs of fine water on it, one of which is at the house, with good fresh water flowing through a considerable portion of it. There is also a good orchard upon it. The improvements are a two Story Log Dwelling House, and a tenant house, with a log barn and other out buildings.

The attention of persons wishing to purchase a farm of the very best quality, is directed to this property; it presents inducements for a profitable investment in real estate not often met with in this region of country. The location is healthy, public, convenient to mills and in a good neighborhood.

Any one wishing to examine the land, will call on John Fickes, now residing on it, who will take pleasure in showing it. It is patented and the title indisputable.

The terms are—one third of the purchase money in hand, on the 1st of April, next, when possession will be given and the balance in two equal annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgments.

It will be sold in two parts or together, as may be most advantagous.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Agt. and Atty. in fact for the heirs.
July 26, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 30th day of April A. D. 1861 before the judges of the said Court.

On motion of John Mower, Esq, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Zacheus Laman, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, to wit: Ann intermarried with David Dicken, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, Sarah Luman and John Luman, residing in Bedford County, Moses Luman and Benjamine Luman, residing in Seneca County, Ohio, and Eliza, intermarried with William Gillam, residing in Bedford County, to be and appear at an Orphans'Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the first Monday, second day of September, next, to accept, or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, issued out of said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 6th day of May, A. D. 1861.

Attest. S. H. TATE, Clerk.
JOHN J CESSNA, Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold, on the premises, at the late residence of Archabald Findley, dec'd, on Saturday the 24th day af August, next, at 10 o'clock, the following described Real Estate, to wit: One tract of land, situate in Napier Township, adjoining lands of Dr. Ealy, William Crisman, Wonders and others, containing fifty acres, more or less, with a small Dwelling House and stable thereon erected, considerable part of said land cleared.

Terms of sale will be make known on day of sale, and attendance given by

GEORGE BECKLEY,
July 26, 1861. Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises in Monroe Township, on

Friday, 23rd of August next,

all the following described valuable Real Estate in and adjoining the town of Clearville, late the property of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., the undivided one third of a tract of land adjoining the town of Clearville and land of Samuel Snively, containing about 18 ACRES, with a two story plank house, frame stable, and other out buildings thereon, ALSO, a tract of land adjoining the above and land of William Grubb, all under fence and containing about 7 acres; ALSO, a lot of ground in the town of Clearville, adjoining Wm. Robbins, Samuel Snively and others, with a frame-shed thereon.

ALSO, on the premises, on

Saturday, 24th August next,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: a valuable Tavern-stand in the Borough of Bedford, known as the Union Hotel, being a large and commodious brick house, with convenient stabling and other convenient out-buildings, fronting on Pitt Street, adjoining lots of John Cessna, Esq., and Samuel & Wm W. Shuck. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of the respective days, when the terms will be made known by

OLIVER HORTON,
Adm'r of Jonathan Horton, dec'd.
July 19, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Robert Barnet, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID BARNET,
July 5, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, on the estate of Dr. John McGriff, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABNER WALKER, JR.,
July 5, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in South Woodberry Township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement without delay.

GEORGE D. KAUFFMAN,
July 5, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of John Bowers, Jr., late of Napier Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAIAH CONLEY,
June 21, 1861. Adm'r

THE
ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY
OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR
RESTORING
THE BALD AND GRAY.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co.: Gents.:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, it is true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and answer invariably yes.—My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprize, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful; I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

AARONS, Ran Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it. Respectfully yours,

REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited:—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large medium, and small, the small holds ½ a pint and retails for one dollar per bottle; the mediums hold at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, N. York, 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggis and Fancy Goods Dealers.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.
July 5, 1861.

GREAT CURE.
DR. LELAND'S
ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,
AND A SURE CURE FOR
ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist, without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in *every* instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druegists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 409 BROAWAY, N. York.
G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors.
N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.
☞AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.☜
June 28, 1861.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their suppl SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
May 10 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the estate of Joseph Barkman, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated or settlement.

JACOB BARKMAN,
Executor, residing in Monroe Tp.
June 21, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate o Elizabeth Schreiner, late of Middle Woodbury Township, dec'd, having this day been granted to the subscriber residing in South Woodbury Township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEX. HOLSINGER,
June 28, 1861. Adm'r.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; George Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.
Sept. 28, 1860.

Public Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in the village of Clearville, in Monroe Township, in said county, on Saturday the 3d day of August next, a

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

late the property of Mrs. Hannah Horton, dec'd, situated on main street, in said village, bounded by said main street on the east, an alley on the west, Isaac Grove's lot on the north, and lot of Nicholas Border on the South.

The location of said property is a desirable one, making it worthy the attention of any one wishing a comfortable home. The improvements are a two story log dwelling house, log stable, with a well of good water at the door.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgments or bonds and mortgage. Sale to commence at one o'clock. DAVID EVANS,
June 21, 1861. Trustee.

DWELLING HOUSES
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar now and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.
June 21, 1861.-tf.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Union Tp., on the estate of Joseph Garber, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL WERTZ,
June 28, 1861. Adm

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

BY F. S. KEY.

Oh! say can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming—
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming!
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there;
O! say does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

On that shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream;
Tis the Star-Spangled Banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave;
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation,
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our trust"—
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

Red, White and Blue.

Oh Columbia, the gem of the ocean,
The home of the brave and the free,
The shrine of each patriot's devotion,
A world offers homage to thee.
Thy mandates make heroes assemble,
When liberty's form stands in view,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
When borne by the red, white, and blue,
Thy banners make tyranny tremble,
When borne by the red, white, and blue.

When war waged its wide desolation,
And threaten'd our land to deform,
The ark then of freedom's foundation,
Columbia rode safe through the storm.
With her garland of victory o'er her,
When so proudly she bore her bold crew,
With her flag proudly floating before her,
The boast of the red, white, and blue.
The boast of, &c.

The wine cup, the wine cup bring hither,
And fill you it up to the brim,
May the wreath they have won never wither,
Nor the star of their glory grow dim,
May the service united ne'er sever,
And hold to their colors so true,
The army and navy forever,
Three cheers for the red, white, and blue.
Three cheers for, &c.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention. JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.–z

NEW GROCERY,

Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

April 26, 1861.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife, Susan, has left my bed and board, without any just cause, all persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting her on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

REUBEN GATES.

June 28, 1861.–c

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, .00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.–tf

John E. McGirr,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall. Esq., Bedford Pa.

April 19, 1861.–tz

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

TELEGRAPHIC

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.

Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of

FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING.

all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

May 10, 1861.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Andersen's Row
June 29, 1860.

SHRINER'S

MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir; Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County. I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

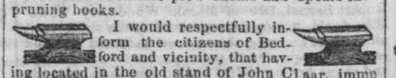
LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

PEACE DECLARED!

Swords beaten into plow shears and spears int pruning hooks.



I would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that having located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's hotel, Bedford, Pa. I am now ready to do all work in my line, such as horse shoeing, wagon making &c., &c., in the best style and at prices to suit the times. I earnestly solicit a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in my line. Call down and hear the "music of the Anvil," and give me a trial.

April 19, 1861. WM. COOK

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Daniel McDonald, late of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY McDONALD,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
May 24, 1861. Adm'rs.

NOTICE

The Rail Road Cannot be made if Payment is Neglected.

ALL those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up, the accounts are numerous and none large, they can be paid at once and injure nobody, by attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion, so don't forget to call.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

March 22, 1861.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific Remedies for the People.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Griplings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS.—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
B.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
C.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The acute disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Timid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY, *AND* SILVER-PLATED-WARE,

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

HO! FOR THE WAR!

JACOB REED,
Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Barages, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MEN'S WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties, and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low tor cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shal not go away disappointed.

May 17, 1861.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters, In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The summer term will commence, Thursday Aug. 1st 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.

Beautiful assortment of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov. 9, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9 1860.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, and English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans. Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.–zz

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860. SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,
No. 622 Market St., south side, Philadelphia.
March 22, 1861.–3m

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.

Nov. 2, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH.
July 20, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22, 1860.